Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1809. [No. 2408.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.
WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

☞ Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15.

☞ Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Gain of the wheel on the sixteenth days drawing, $754
Former gain, 16803
Total gain, 17,557

The seventeenth days drawing takes place this afternoon at three o'clock, when the first drawn blank will be entitled to 400 dollars.

A few Tickets at Eight Dollars Fifty Cents, for sale by

Robert Gray.

February 6.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting or trespassing on his farm on Hunting-Creek; as he is determined to prosecute those who do with the utmost rigor of the law.

James C. West.

I WISH TO RENT
My *Fishing Landing* on the above farm, for the ensuing season.

J. C. W.

February 7. eost

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the veryfirst quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,
Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
Cotton Cards assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 12. d.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *John Lawrence* to *James Russell*, deceased, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due to *Joseph Riddle*, will be exposed to sale for cash, on the premises, on MONDAY the 6th of March—

A Lot of Ground, lying on the west side of Fairfax-street, and south of Franklin-street, fronting on Fairfax-street 40 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches.—The said Lot is subject to the annual ground rent of forty dollars—and on it are two good Frame Dwelling Houses.

James S. Hooe,
AND
T. Brashears,
Executors of *James Russell*, deceased.

February 9. cots

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,
Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the *second turnpike gate*, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court-House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

☞ Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10. 2aw

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax-streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged. *Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.*

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

☞ Recantation.

WHEREAS in consequence of various supposed provocations, I have been induced at sundry times to utter and publish severe and unmerited strictures on the conduct and character of my late partner Mr. *John Lisle*, of this city:—I now feel myself called upon in justice to that gentleman and in conformity with the advice of my friends, thus to avow my regret at having been instrumental to the injury of his feelings or character.

Macall Medford.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1809.
Witness,
GEORGE RUNDLE.

IN consequence of the above recantation, and the solemn declaration of Macall Medford, that he is unable to discharge the monies I claim of him, I have agreed to discontinue the pursuit of said claims, and likewise my intention of prosecuting him for a libel.

John Lisle, late
John Lisle, jr.

Philadel. Jan. 28—Feb. 10. 3t

ORPHAN'S COURT,
Alexandria County, February Term, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the executrix of *George Washington Craik*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for four weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*.

Test.
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of *George Washington Craik*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased,—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of A— thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1809.

Maria D. Craik, *Ex'rx.*

February 10 eo4w

NOTICE.

Lost or mislaid, a Certificate for two Shares in the Little River Turnpike Road. I therefore give notice, that I shall apply for a renewal of such Certificate.

H. Rose.

January 31.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of *Talbott* and *Saunders*, have just commenced the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS in this place, where they have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of LEATHER suitable for Saddlers, Shoemakers, Bookbinders, &c. which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for *cash or approved notes at short dates*.

Elisha Talbott,
Peter Saunders.

January 21 1aw

P. S. The highest prices given for *Hides, Skins* and *Bark*, which will be received at their tan-yard near the stone bridge, upper end of Duke-street, or currying shop, two doors above the Washington tavern, King-street.

T. & S.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *January* 20.

DEBATE ON EXTRA SESSION.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. QUINCY.—Mr. Speaker—I feel myself necessitated to make a very few remarks, in consequence of the observations which have fallen from various gentlemen. Certainly, sir, I did expect that the course of my former argument would expose me to some animadversion. In great and critical periods of society, such as the present, nothing else can be anticipated. In performing the duty which my station, in my apprehension, made incumbent, my first concern was to satisfy myself that the ground I was about to occupy was solid.—Whether it would provoke asperity in reply was a secondary consideration in comparison with the enquiry whether it would bear the scrutinizing eye of the mass of my fellow-citizens; particularly of men of reflection, of judgment and of information; of that class of men which always in a country like this will, sooner or later, take the guidance of public opinion. Having satisfied myself that the principal ground of my argument was solid, my next care was to mark it out so distinctly that it could not be mistaken. Yet those who have undertaken to reply to me, my colleague (Mr. Bacon) perhaps excepted, have scarcely noticed the general bearing of my argument, and have contented themselves with inveighing against what, as they suggest, are my motives, or in refuting remarks merely incidental, and illustrative of my leading propositions. Thus the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Eppes) has undertaken to deny that all the motives which I recapitulated, were operative in passing the embargo, and as an evidence of this to assert that some of them were never urged at the time of passing that law, as reasons for its adoption. Sir, I took occasion, in the course of my first argument, expressly to declare that in the enumeration of motives I was making it was not my purpose to call those motives in question, nor yet to confine myself to those which were expressly urged in debate, but to group all, which there was any reason to believe did exist, together, so as to make the conclusion more striking and satisfactory that they did not include those which, I undertook to show, were the causes of the recommendation of that measure by administration, The bearing of my argument, to which this recapitulation of motives was only subsidiary, was to show that embargo, with intention to coerce G. Britain, to adhere to it until it attained its purpose, and to do nothing else effectual were not the motives of this house. This was the first branch of my argument. My second and principal was to show that those were the motives of administration. In executing this last part of my task I stated, that it was my perfect conviction that such motives did prevail with administration.—But I did not rest satisfied with mere assertion. I stated the grounds of my conviction. I drew my conclusions concerning the motives of public men from the undeniable course of their public acts. Whether the arguments then urged were sufficient to justify such a conviction, is a question referred to the decision of my fellow-citizens. From that tribunal I shall not shrink; and before it I am not afraid to meet any or all my political opponents. To these arguments, certainly not personal, nor in any respect unparliamentary, what has been the reply? Why, sir, "*false*"—"*malicious*"—"*defamatory*"—"*cowardly, base detraction*"—"*dastardly act*"—"*old tory*"—"*friend to Great Britain*"—"*Nero*"—"*Essex Junto,*" and such like. Really, Mr. Speaker, I have no means of reply to such arguments as these. Absolutely, I can make no answer to them, through the defect of my education. I never studied at the school of the scavenger. I never took took out degrees at the oyster bench. I never sat down at the feet of fish-women, as though they were so many she Gamaliels, for the purpose of teaching my gall to flow through the channels of their boisterous Billingsgate. The gentlemen who resort to such weapons have all the advantage of me. If they think that their cause or their argument gain any thing by the use of such opprobrious expressions, they have perfect liberty to adopt them. I have one consolation, that so far as respects this house, what I urged, and what they replied, have both been in its presence, and I fear not to stand a comparison with them, as it respects either matter or manner, in the judgment even of their friends. I have another consolation that my argument and their answers will each be presented, I trust, fairly to the scrutiny of our fellow-citizens. Before them we shall all be appreciated, sooner or later, for what intellectually and morally, we are worth. For myself, I wish never to be appreciated above my true estimate, and I fear not that I shall, for any great length of time, stand below it. With respect to administration, sir, I intimated no motive without stating the facts, out of which my conclusions grew. Beyond the limit of those facts and the extent of those conclusions, I pressed none of my observations. As far as this I had not only a right, but it was my duty to advance. If gentlemen expect to prevent investigations, of public men and public measures, conducted on such principles, by personal invectives, the nature and tendency of which are too obvious to be misunderstood, so far as respects myself, individually, they have mistaken their weapons, and their antagonist. It is a choice satisfaction of my mind, that it is not in the power of any individual, however malignant (should such a character ever appear on this floor) long to injure the reputation of any one, whose private or public life does not co-operate with their malevolent intentions. And I assure the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Jackson) and every gentleman who has spoken, that I shall never be a half-worker with them, probably in any thing; but certainly not in the attempt to injure my own character.—The sting of satire is in the truth of remark. The keenness of asperity is in the justness of the application. Where these fail the sped arrow cuts the air harmless.

It is not my intention long to detain the house, in the remarks I have to offer. Towards those, who have attempted to treat me with personal severity, I feel no passion. If their cause need such auxiliaries, I can only pity them, and rejoice, that such a cause is not mine. My honorable colleague (Mr. Bacon) in observing upon my remarks concerning the disposition of this house to go to war, was pleased to represent me as disparaging the resources of my country; and as speaking as if we could not maintain a contest with France or G. Britain; or, if occasion called, with both of them together. Certainly, such was neither my intention, nor the tendency of my remarks. I was speaking of the disposition of the majority of this house, as evidenced by their language and preparations, and not at all concerning the resources of this country, when efficiently called into action. It appeared to me, from all the observations I could make, and so appearing, I thought it was my duty to state it to the people, that all the clamor about war, so ostentatiously made, upon this floor, was nothing else than a mean used to induce the mass of our fellow citizens, through dread of the horrors of war, to endure still longer the embargo; that the continuance of the embargo was the unalterable determination of administration, and that all the application of our resources, and all the apparent preparation was directed either to cover that determination, or to fortify that measure. This was the leading position which I took, and attempted to maintain. When I hear men talk about going to war *three millions of dollars in the treasury.* [Mr. G. W. Campbell said there were sixteen millions in the treasury.] Yes, sir, there are sixteen millions in the treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury tells you that thirteen millions, out of these sixteen, are already pledged, for the expences of the year, for the appropriations already made, and for the usual annual estimates. Now, if a man, at the beginning of a year, has sixteen millions in his pocket, and has already undertaken to pay in the course of it, thirteen millions, I do humbly conceive, he has but three millions, upon which he can rely to meet any extraordinary expenditure. Indeed this is the express declaration of the Secretary of the Treasury; who tells us in so many words, that there is "*a surplus only of three millions of dollars, for defraying all the expences incident to a state of actual war or of preparations for war.*" Now when I see only these three millions effective, in your treasury—all your revenue from commerce gone—no preparations for loans—no plan devised, or pretended to be in train, to obtain new sources of revenue, how is it possible, that I can believe that it is in the contemplation of this house to plunge into war? I cannot believe, nor refrain from stating this impression to the people, that all this clamor about war, is a pretence, under which, and under the fears, which war naturally excites, to rivet this destructive embargo upon the country. How is it possible to read the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and not inevitably reach that conclusion? In his annual report, that officer tells us expressly, that "if, however, the embargo and non-intercourse are to have equal continuance, with the belligerent edicts, indefinite, as that is; if it be determined to rely exclusively on that measure, and, at all events, not to risk a war on account of those aggressions, preparations for war will become useless, and the extraordinary expences need not be incurred. In that case, the expenditure for the year 1809, ought not to exceed the sum of thirteen millions of dollars, which, as has been stated, is requisite for the support of the present establishment." And again, "it is certainly only with a view to war, either immediate or contemplated, that it will become necessary to resort, at least, to any considerable extent, to extraordinary sources of supply." Now, sir, when a most influential officer of this government, no less than the head of the treasury, expressly tells us as he does, that "*in case of war, new resources, to an amount yet unascertained, must be resorted to,*" when he also tells us, that "*if non-intercourse and embargo are to have an indefinite continuance, it will not become necessary to resort, at least to any considerable extent, to extraordinary sources of supply; such resort being only necessary, in case of war, immediate or contemplated,*" and when this house do not provide any new resources, either of loans or revenues, when it leaves the treasury precisely in that state, in which the Secretary tells us, it may be left, *in case indefinite, non-intercourse and embargo are resolved upon,* and precisely in that state in which the same Secretary tells us it must not be left, *in case war be the determination,* how is it possible that any other conclusion can be imagined than this, that war is not, but that indefinite embargo is contemplated. Sir, these are conclusions concerning intentions from public documents compared with public conduct. If gentlemen choose to fly into a passion on every such exposition, all I can say is, that I shall not follow their example, nor be deterred by their exhibition of wounded feelings, from performing an official duty. An attempt has been made to wrest an observation of mine to imply a doubt of the courage of the officers appointed to the new army. Nothing could be more unfounded than such an attempt. Concerning few of those appointments do I know any thing. And of those few officers with whom I have personal acquaintance, there are some in the propriety of whose appointment I certainly concur. The only tendency of my argument was to shew that a party army, whose officers were exclusively taken from a prevailing sect, was not likely to produce that union, to which gentlemen so anxiously invited. If a foreign war was seriously contemplated, the necessity of a union among all parties, would induce naturally, as I thought, a different course of conduct.—Such a course, as by practically removing party distinctions, would unite all in that common confidence, which is the only assurance of strength and vigor in hostile operations. When I found the principle of party exclusion adopted as the rule of appointments, the conclusion I drew from the fact was, that the army was destined only to effect party purposes, and not at all to meet a common enemy. For with all the prejudices which exist against federal men, as they are called, there is no need of argument to convince even the majority of this house, that they are in general men, who, when their country is in danger, will be found and will be trusted, in the front ranks of our armies.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

MINUTES.

THURSDAY, *Feb.* 9.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

Mr. *Macon* moved to amend the journal of yesterdays proceedings, by inserting the letter of Mr. Walton the elector from Kentucky, who did not attend to give his vote, stating the reasons thereof. He stated his object to be to state on the journal the reason why one vote was deficient from the state of Kentucky, that it might serve as a precedent on similar occasions. For, if hereafter in consequence of the sickness or inability to attend of any one or more electors, there should be a tie betwixt any two candidates for the presidency, it would be a matter of question whether their votes, although not able to attend at the time ought not to be counted.

Some discussion took place on this point, it being contended by some gentlemen, that the house had no concern with the causes why any vote was not received, but merely to count those which came to hand. And that if it was intended to fix a precedent to govern future proceedings on the subject, it ought to be done with great deliberation.

Mr. Macons motion was negatived, 86 to 20.

NON INTERCOURSE.

Mr. *Taylor* said it would be recollected that in the course of the public business this session, a resolution reported by the committee on our foreign relations arose out of a motion of a member from N. Carolina, for the purpose of interdicting commercial intercourse with such belligerents as had in force decrees or edicts against the lawful commerce of the U. S. had been agreed to and referred to the same committee, who had reported a bill for non-intercourse. This bill in fact however comprized but one half of the whole subject embraced by the words "non-intercourse." The bill as reported to the house provided for the non-*importation* of the goods, wares and merchandize, the growth and manufacture of these particular countries. That (said he) may be readily accounted for from the circumstance that the house was then actually engaged in passing a law for the enforcement of the embargo, the committee therefore having only in view the other part of the question, so as to complete a measure of course. After the bill was reported by a gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Rhea) in order that the whole might be incorporated into one, offered a resolution for that purpose, I did think it unnecessary at the time; but as the course of business seems to look towards a repeal of the embargo, in order that the whole subject of non-intercourse may be incorporated in the bill before the house, I move that the committee of the whole be discharged from the consideration of the bill, and that it may be referred to a committee, in order that it may be made in fact what the title imports it to be, completely a bill for non-intercourse between this country and those nations having in force decrees affecting our neutral rights.

The committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill, Ayes 72.

A motion having been made that the bill be referred to the committee of the whole on Mr. Nicholas's resolution, was negatived, 56 to 43.

It was then moved to refer the bill to the committee who reported it, and carried, 63 to 41.

Much desultory debate took place on these motions, in which Messrs. Sloan, R. Williams, Upham, Macon, Dana, Taylor, Nicholas, Van Horne and Smilie partook.

Mr. W. Alston moved that the committee which now has under consideration the resolutions offered by Messrs. Nicholas, Macon and Durell be discharged from the further consideration of them, and that they be referred to the same committee to whom the non-intercourse bill was just referred.

Mr. Dawson seconded the motion, and Messrs. Smilie, Love, Holland, and others supported it, and Messrs. Dana, Randolph, Milnor, Gardenier and Macon opposed it.

The question was taken on discharging the committee from the further consideration of them at half past 5 o'clock by Yeas and Nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Bard, Bibb, Blackledge, Bloom, Boyle, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Clopton, Cutts, Dawson, Deane, Durell, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Gholdson, Goodwyn, Green, Heister, Holland, Holmes, Howard, Humphreys, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, Love, Marion, M'Creery, D. Montgomery, J. Montgomery, Moore, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, Jos. Morrow, Newbold, Newton, Nicholson, Porter, Pugh, Rea, (*Pen.*) Rhea, (*Ten.*) J. Richards, M. Richards, Say, Sevier, Shaw, Smelt, Smilie, J. Smith, Vernon, Wharton, Whitehill, Wilbour, A. Wilson—65.

NAYS—Messrs. Bacon, Bassett, Blake, Champion, Chittenden, Cook, Culpepper, Dana, Davenport, Elliot, Ely, Gardenier, Gardner, Garnett, Gray, Harris, Hogeboom, Ilsley, R. S. Jackson, Jenkins, Kelly, Lewis, Livermore, Lloyd, Lyon, Macon, Masters, Milnor, Moseley, Mumford, Pitkin, Quincy, Randolph, Riker, Rowan, Russell, Sloan, J. K. Smith, S. Smith, Stanford, Stedman, Storer, Sturges, Sweeney, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thompson, Trigg, Upham, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Van Horne, Van Rensselear, R. R. Williams—55.

Mr. *W. Alston* then moved to commit the resolutions to the committee to whom the bill on the subject of non-intercourse was referred.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Randolph, Lyon, Van Horne, Bacon, Gardenier, Quincy and Milnor; and supported

ed by Messrs. Taylor, W. Alston and Holland.

The motion was carried by yeas and nays, 35 to 36.

Mr. *Van Allen* moved to refer to the same committee a resolution offered by Mr. Mumford at the commencement of the session for a partial repeal of the embargo; but the house adjourned before a question could be taken.

The effect of the votes of this day, is to refer to the committee on our foreign relations, composed of Messrs. G. W. Campbell, Nicholas, Bacon, Taylor, Fisk, J. Montgomery, Mumford, Champion and Porter, the several propositions for the repeal of the embargo, for arming the merchant vessels, for non-intercourse, for excluding armed vessels from our waters, and for declaring the first capture made in violation of the neutral rights of the U. S. to be a declaration of war, &c. with leave to report by bill.

The chief argument in favor of this general reference was, that these propositions might be merged in one bill which should present a general system, and thus render less complicated the proceedings of the house on these resolutions. The main arguments against it were, that it would destroy all that had already been done in committee of the whole, and probably present a system at length to the house which would not be approved, and thus produce no other effect at this late period of the session than to protract discussion; and also, that it would encourage that speculation now going on in the mercantile towns, and be ruinous to many men of moderate capitals who had embarked their all in the purchase of produce, in the certainty that the embargo would be raised on the 4th of March.

Senate of the United States.

FEBRUARY 8.

After the Senate had returned from the joint meeting of the two houses.

On motion of Mr. *Smith* of Maryland,

Resolved, That the President of the U. S, be requested to cause to be delivered to James Madison Esq. of Virginia, now Secretary of State of the U. States a notification of his election to the office of President of the U. States; and to be transmitted to George Clinton Esq. of New York, Vice President of the United States a notification of his election to that office; and that the President of the Senate do make out and sign a certificate in the words following: [Here follows the certificate.]

Mr. *Giles* submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That the several laws laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States be repealed on the fourth day of March next, except as to G. Britain and France, and their dependencies; and that provision ought to be made by law for prohibiting all commercial intercourse with those nations and their dependencies, and the importation of any article into the U. States the growth produce or manufacture of either of the said nations, or of the dominions of either of them.

Mr. *Giles* also submitted the following motion for consideration.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for interdicting all foreign armed ships from the waters of the U. S.

☞ The Committee of Council appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on *every succeeding Monday during the inclement season*, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to *James Harris*, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,
James M'Guire,
Wm. Rhodes,
Thomas Shreeve,
Joan Janney,
} *Committee of Council.*

January 21.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

DONATIONS.

The Committee appointed by Council, acknowledge the reception of three quarters of beef; one and a half barrels fish; one bag corn meal; two waggon loads wood; and one barrel flour, for the use of the poor.

JOHN COX, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States, Brigade Major and Inspector of the Militia of the District of Columbia.

"*Ships, Colonies, and Commerce.*"—It has long been the ambition of Frace to become a great naval as well as a great military nation. It was peculiarly the policy of Richlieu to increase the naval power of France. Colbert wished to increase the commerce of his country, but the measures which he took for that purpose were ill-judged in the extreme, and the merchants asked him to *let them alone*. It is notorious that Bonaparte is almost as anxious for "ships, colonies, and commerce," as for continental dominion. He is jealous and envious of Old England, and is vain enough to hope one day to possess her navy and her trade. In the late EXPOSE of the state of the Empire, which, from its immense length, is not published at large in any of the newspapers, he boasts that in India, prizes to the value of 15 millions (of francs undoubtedly) have been the result of the cruizes of his frigates. (The English acknowledge that the French cruizers have been very successful in the Indian Seas.) He says that his privateers in all parts of the world, and above all in the seas of India and Guadaloupe, have proved themselves formidable to the enemy. It is stated that ten ships of the line are fitted for sea at Antwerp; that twelve ships of the line and as many frigates, have been launched within the year; that twenty-five more, and as many frigates, are on the stocks; that his ports are preserved in perfect order, and the creation of that of Cherbourg far advanced; that Spezzia is about to become a second Toulon; that the Bologne flotilla is still in a state of complete equipment; and that the union of almost all the coasts of the Mediterranean to France, secures to his arsenals and his ships abundant supplies of provisions, stores and men.

To this epitome we subjoin the following extract.

[*Freman's Journal.*

"*Marine.*—Though during the present campaign, the government has limited its maritime operations, still a squadron armed at Toulon as if by enchantment, and conducted with skill, has been able to defeat, by able manœvres, the combinations of the enemy, by conveying to Corfu two years supplies of men, artillery, provisions and ammunition. After having thus rendered useless the expedition with which that barrier of the Adriatic was threatened, the fleet of admiral Gantheaume returned safe thro' the difficulties of a boisterous navigation, and all the dangers of continued tempests. The colonies have in like manner been successfully supplied with provisions, by squadrons of frigates and corvettes, which, while they fulfilled that important object, had, like the squadron that went to Corfu, the advantage of making prizes of a great number of the enemy's ships."

From the Providence Gazette.

THE PULPAMENTUM.

——*Pater ipse solendi*
Haud facilum esse viam voluit: primusque per artem
Movit agros, curis acuens mortalia corda,
Nec torpere gravi passus sua regua veterno.
VIRGIL.

ANSWER *from Monsieur* EMBARGO, *to the* REMONSTRANCE *of* M'FINGAL *the Second.*

THANK the gods you wear your head,
Little saucy crooked *Zed*;
"Blood and thunder! fire and smoke!
Dare you thus our wrath provoke.
Thou vapor, of mere wind a cargo—
Know us for the *Great Embargo*—
Whose fame ere now doth surely reach
All places nam'd in Mitchell's speech.
On us depends to starve—or treat
The Britons with our bread and meat.
If here I reign, what is't to thee, man?
Havn't I *sav'd each ship and seaman?*
Hav'n't I sav'd your goods and cattels?
And kept you from the din of chattels?
If you can't sell, I'm very sure
Your Beef and Pork will make manure.
'Bout Lard and Butter pray dont mope;
'Twill be good grease to make your soap.
As for Tobacco, 'twon't grow rotten;
And you will find good use for cotton;
For if we've war, and if so be
We send our army out to sea.
Each man may stride a well fill'd bag.
'Twill make, I guess, a good sea nag—
And on each bag with arms should *one* float,
Each bag may then be call'd a *gun* boat.
Six hundred thousand should we make,
We soon should see Great-Britain quake.
Six hundred thousand—wnv, God save ye—
One half would take the British navy—
And t'other half, d'ye see, the *whites*,
Might board all their West-India Isles.

You think that we shall be at fault
About the article of salt;
We've of resources a grand trio;
Have we not *Licks* on the Ohio?
Is not the sea an endless fountain?
And have we not the great Salt Mountain?
Suppose it is not very near,
You may get to it once a year;
And when there, may get a load,
Enough to last you *on the road!*
Suppose we have not flutes and fiddles,
Suppose we have not pins and needles—
Our *red brethren* will us shew
How in such cases we must do;
Without needles, thread or pins,
I guess they make their coats of skins;
Ere the pin-making race was born,
Pins grew on briers and on thorn.
Suppose we have not looking-glasses,
To shew the faces of our lasses;
Did not Narcissus once—oddsblood—
His face survey in the calm flood?
Who knows but Mitchell, chymist good?
May Venice glass make out of wood?
Or—what's more like to come to pass—
Make *looking* out of *Isinglass*?
By which our trade will be expanded,
And Grafton* stone be much demanded.
You say we can't get wine! Don't think it—
But be it so—the Turks don't drink it.
Our own distillers are so handy,
They can make peach and cider brandy;
In many places they begin
To make good Whiskey too, and Gin:
Our Mitchell, taught by Jove's wise daughter,
May best Brandy make from water!
But may-be, for some time to come,
We shall not make New-England Rum:
For 'tis affirm'd, by those in trade,
'Tis not without Molasses made.
But some pains we will speedy take
To find a great Molasses lake;
Or river, which enough may pour ye;—
We sent to taste the red Missouri:
But though 'twas red and muddy found,
In sweetness it did not abound.
We sent a captain of our host
Quite over to the North West Coast;
But for the lake we seek, 'tis clear
He did'n't in the right track steer.
Should this vast lake be above ground,
'Twill be in *Lousian* found;
When found, we'll Rum make cheap as swill,
That ev'ry man his skin may fill;
Forget his losses, trade and wealth,
And drink, in Lethean streams, our health!

I long to see your heads and ears
In caps made out of skins of deers;
Your bear-skin breeches, bear-skin coats,
And waistcoats made of skins of goats
Thus habited, you'd look akin
To Herc'les in the Lion's skin!
Or the similie would look more new, so
We would say like Robin Crusoe.
A most important branch of trade is
To get rich dresses for the ladies;
Instead of long-tail'd gowns and big sleeves,
Why not dress them, like Eve, in fig-leaves?
Why not oblige the girls by law,
To wear a blanket, like a Squaw?
I question if 'twou'd not be better,
To place them in a state of nature;
They then wou'dn't be so vain all—
So Godwin says, and Abbe Raynal.
You then might pass—for every one—
St. Tamm'ny's daughter, or his son.
Then Sachem Mitchell should you soon see,
And the great father—Father Mooney!
Each brutal Indian, and his wife,
Adopt the wish'd for savage life:
Then swords should turn to pruning hooks,
And spears to peaceful shepherds' crooks;
Great guns and muskets, thrown aside,
No more should swell the purple tide.
Then, no more shot like crows and sparrows
You should be kill'd with bows and arrows—
Or, after ev'ry warlike TALK,
Scalp'd with an edgeless tomahawk.

Give then th' Embargo all due praise,
For bringing on these halcyon days—
And say not from the sea we're pent;
'Tis "*dignified retirement.*"
A measure tis precautionary,
Don't let its long continuance *scare ye*—
A measure strong and part *coercive*;
Munic'pal too to guard our own hive;
Resistance powerfull, bloodless war—
Our land renowning near and far:
Then keep you quiet in your stations,
And I will overthrow the nations.

*A town in Massachusetts, where the rocks abound in a transparent substance, perhaps of the asbestes kind, somewhat resembling horn. It is called Isinglass, and windows have been glazed with it.

☞ The officers of the different uniform and other Companies, are requsted to meet at *Caton's* Hotel this evening at six o' clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the approaching 22d.

February 11.

HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber has to rent a handsome and convenient two story BRICK HOUSE, with a good Kitchen, Cellars, and back Yard, pleasantly situated on King-street, in a good neighborhood, and convenient to the diagonal pump.—the terms will be moderate to a good tenant.

Andrew Scholfield.

2d mo. 11th. law3t

N B. Possession may be had immediately.

I will Rent out my Fishery, about 4 miles below Alexandria, for the approaching season.

There has been lately erected Rooms and convenient buildings for carrying on the said Fishery upon an extensive scale.

For particulars enquire at the dwelling-house on the premises.

C. W. Vallengen.

Feb. 11. lawt*

C. BENNETT,

King-street, next door to Mr. GORDON's Tavern,

Offers for sale for Cash, or approved Paper at sixty days—

Fresh Clover-Seed, first quality; English, Herring and Shad Twine two cases Wool Hats; one case gentlemen's London Hats; Imperial Tea, first quality.

February 7. d1w2aw2w

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *John Lawrence* to *James Russell*, deceased, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due to *Joseph Riddle*, will be exposed to sale for cash, on the premises, on MONDAY the 6th of March—

A Lot of Ground, lying on the west side of Fairfax-street, and south of Franklin-street, fronting on Fairfax-street 40 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches.—The said Lot is subject to the annual ground rent of forty dollars—and on it are two good Frame Dwelling Houses.

James H. Hooe,
AND
T. Brashears,

Executors of *James Russell*, deceased.

February 9. eots

☞ *PREMIUMS,*
AT
ARLINGTON,
On the 29th of April, 1809.

FOR the Finest Tup Lamb of one year old—*Silver Cup* or *Sixty Dollars*.

For the two Finest Ewe Lambs—*Silver Cup* or *Forty Dollars*.

To him (being a native American) who shall clip a Fleece in the best manner after the English fashion, by shearing round the body—*Five Dollars*.

MANUFACTURES.

For the best five yards of Cotton Cloth mixed with Silk, provided the Silk shall be derived from articles of dress which have been worn out, or from old umbrellas, &c.—Cloth to be yard wide—*Fifteen Dollars*.

For the best five yards of Flannell, yard wide, to have been spun on a wheel and woven in a family—*Fifteen Dollars*.

For the best Blanket, two yards long and yard and an half wide—*Ten Dollars*.

For the best pair of Knit Woollen Stockings, large size and colored—*Five Dollars*.

For a ball of Wool weighing one pound, and spun to the greatest fineness on a wheel, the quality to be ascertained by weighing any ten yards in the ball—*Five Dollars*.

The adjudgement of a premium will in all cases constitute a purchase.—The materials must be of the growth or produce of the U. States, and the manufacturers exclusively American.

Four judges will be appointed, two on behalf of the parties at large, and two by the proprietor.

The Shew will commence on the 29th of April, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the first of May.

The Exhibition will continue four hours, during which time a fair will be held for the sale of such articles as may be refused a premium, if agreeable to the candidates.

Gentlemen who received tickets to the last meeting, are expected to attend, with such others as may be desirous of promoting or assisting the objects of the institution.

All persons who may attend, are particularly requested to appear attired, in some article of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, however small.

Arlington, 8th Feb. 1809.

*** Those Printers who have published the proceedings of the *Arlington Institution*, will please to insert the present advertisement. Such others as may choose to publish, will be paid at the office of this Gazette if required.

PROPOSALS
OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionar of their own language.
VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.
A few cases Medoc Claret.
Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.
Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA.—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Camillus Griffith *complainant*,
AGAINST
Hannah Griffith, Lewellin Calwell Griffith, Eliza Thompson, Sarah Winslow Griffith and Calvin Griffith, children of David Griffith, deceased; and Eliza Griffith, widow, & Eliza Griffith, Emily Griffith Frederick Lewellin Griffith, and Lucy Griffith, children of David Griffith, junior, deceased. *defendants.* } *In Chancery*

The said defendants, Emily Griffith, Frederick Griffith, Lucy Griffith, Elizabeth Griffith, Lewelin Griffith, Elizabeth Thompson, and Calvin Griffith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

John Hartney, *complainant*,
AGAINST
William Hambly John Mawson, George Robinson, John Paton and Richard Veitch, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendants John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants, William Hambly and Richard Veitch, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants. John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published, for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. 12wam.

District of Columbia, to wit:

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,
November Term, 1808.

James Patton, *Complainant:*
vs.
Murdock, Youille, Wardrop, & Company and John Hopkins, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court upon affidavit, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. are not inhabitants of this district: On motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant John Hopkins, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Murdock, Youille, Wardrop & Co. until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.
Test.
G. DENEALE, C. C.
January 25. law2m.

☞ Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

District of Columbia.

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Joseph Riddle, *complainant*,
vs.
Tristram Butler & Job Palmer, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant Tristram Butler not having entered his appaarance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Tristram Butler is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Tristram Butler, do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Job Palmer, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Tristram Butler, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Dennis M. Johnson, *complainant*,
AGAINST
Theophilus Harris & Joseph Marle, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Theophilus Harris, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Theophilus Harris is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his council, it is ordered, that the said defendant Theophilus Harris do appear here on the first day of July term next & enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court and that the other defendant, Joseph Marle, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Theophilus Harris, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25 law2m

District of Columbia, to wit,

COUNTY OF ALXANDRIA,
November Term, 1808.

John and Philip Hough, *complainants*,
AGAINST
Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G Barnett, administrators &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, and Brown and Joliff, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators, &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G Barnett, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their council, it is ordered that the said defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit & give security for performing the decree of the court, & that the other defendants, Brown and Joliffe, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands, belonging to the said absent defendants Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, as administrators of Timothy Cox, deceased, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
January 25 law2m

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.
February 2. eo

Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has received a supply of excellent red Clover Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of fresh Furnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand Timothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, burden Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving, from the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds; and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars; Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes, Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flowering Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China and Glass, Stone and Potters Wares—with a general assortment of Groceries.

N B. A genteel person may be accommodated with a Private Room and Fire, Board, on moderate terms.

February 7. ed1w Stawjw & tawlstf

☞ *Black River Lottery.*

NO. 2.

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW YORK, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20,000
2	5,000		10,000
2	2,000		4,000
5	1,000		5,000
11	500		5,500
40	200		8,000
100	100		10,000
150	50		7,500
400	20		8,000
10,300	10		103,000
11,014 Prizes.			235,000
21,986 Blanks.			

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing entitled to $1000
do. 10th do 1000
do. 15th do. 2000
do. 20th do. 1000
do. 25th do. 5000
do. 30th do. 4000
do. 35th do. 10,000
dq. 45th do. 20000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 400 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Present price of Tickets $ 8 50.

R. GRAY.

Feb 6.

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Ranald M'Kinzie, *complainants*,
vs.
William Lees and Robert T. Hooe and Company, *defendants.* } *In Chancery*

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel it is ordered that the said defendant Wm. Lees do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants Robt. T. Hooe & Co. do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Wm. Lees, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test.
G. Deneale, C. C.
January 25. law2m

A Schoolmaster Wanted,

WHO can come well recommended for the Falls' Church neighborhood, Fairfax co. Virginia, ten miles from Alexandria, capable of teaching the English Language correctly with Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. will meet with an eligible situation. law2w

Feb. 7.

VOL. IX.]

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R. I.
Exec
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